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ANGOLA'S NETO, PORTUGAL'S EANES MEET IN GUINEA-BISSAU

Neto Comments in Accra Stopover

LD231718Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0910 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] This is the Wanda Radio reporting team, direct from Bissau. As we have already said, Comrade Dr Agostinho Neto, the president of the MPLA Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, during his trip to Bissau, made a technical stop of about 2 and ½ hours in Accra, the Ghanaian capital. At the airport the president of the MPLA Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola was met by the Ghanaian head of state, Gen Ignatius Acheampong, and other members of his government. At the airport, (?congratulated) by a large number of journalists, Comrade Dr Agostinho Neto made the following statement:

[Neto--begin recording] At the end of this week we are going to meet the president of the Portuguese Republic. [Words indistinct] we have not met since the date of independence. [word indistinct] we were colonized by the Portuguese, and normally (?after) this colonization there remain links which unite all [words indistinct]. Therefore, Portugal, like Angola, Mozambique, establishes links of cooperation, of mutual understanding, of development with [word indistinct] in some sectors, and therefore we need to clear up positions on both sides and to see in what way we can increase (?trade) relations, [end recording]

At the request of a Ghanaian journalist, the Angolan president then spoke about the events in the Zairian province of Shaba:

[Neto--begin recording] [Words indistinct] complex problem, [word indistinct] to an historical accident linked to the problem of Angola. The Shaba problem is an internal problem of Zaire, a problem of relations between the regions and provinces, and political relations [words indistinct].

In Angola we have about (?250,000) refugees from Shaba, and the first group of these refugees [words indistinct] crossed into Angola after the defeat of Tshombe. (?They) first fought on the side of the Portuguese; they were used by the Portuguese to fight the liberation movement which was fighting in that region. Later they helped (?us Angolans) fight the reactionaries, who [word indistinct] at that time of independence--that is, against UNITA and the FNLA. These Zairians were in no way trained and armed to invade Shaba, and Angola has nothing to do with the action [words indistinct] in Shaba. But evidently Zaire is right to fear the presence of these Zairians in Angola. After independence, there have been constant attacks, whether by the Zairian forces or by the Angolan counterrevolutionary groups, from Zairian territory. These are the forces that make up the so-called FNLA, UNITA and FLEC [Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave].

(?Because of) continued activities, it is (?human) that the Zairian leaders, especially the president, have the fear to take [word indistinct] this constantly [word indistinct] activity. And it is precisely because of this that we took the decision to (?put) all the Zairians in our territory in areas far away from the frontiers. Thus we avoid any (?suspicion). We hope now that Zaire can be more (?sincere) and can therefore progress toward [words indistinct]. [end recording]

The problem of setting up a pan-African force was another subject raised by a Ghanaian journalist. In this connection Dr Agostinho Neto said:

[Neto--begin recording] Concerning the formation of an inter-African force, we must observe first that it is not a genuine inter-African force, because it was not set up in Africa, but in Paris. It is European and American officers who are in command of this force. Moreover, the formation of this force has political consequences [word indistinct] decisive for the OAU [words indistinct]. This sort of force should be set up within the OAU and with OAU approval; and, as far as its aims are concerned, it should first dedicate itself to the liberation of the other African countries still under the colonialist (?domination) of the South African racists. Their presence close to our frontiers worries me. [end recording]

An editor from the newspaper ACCRA DAILY asked the comrade president about contacts between the People's Republic of Angola and the United States.

[Neto--begin recording] We do not have contacts with the United States, but we want normal relations between Angola and the United States. For the establishment of these relations, there is only one factor which is missing: the desire of the United States. We are (?open). [end recording]

Those were the statements of Dr Agostinho Neto made in reply to questions put to him by journalists at Accra airport. As we have already said, the president of the republic of Ghana, Gen Ignatius Acheampong, gave a luncheon in honor of President Agostinho Neto, his wife, and their delegation. Both presidents drank a toast to the strengthening of friendship between the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Ghana.

Neto Remarks in Bissau

LD232134Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0900 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Summary] President Neto arrived in Bissau yesterday at the start of a brief friendly visit. He was met at (?Bigalanga) airport by President Luis Cabral.

In an address in the airport's VIP lounge, President Neto expressed satisfaction at being in Bissau again and stressed the historic relations linking Angola and Guinea-Bissau.

[Neto--begin recording] This visit here is one during which we shall once more [word indistinct] the friendship of the Angolan people, the solidarity of the Angolan people toward the Guinean people, with this country, which, like so many others, (?has known independent life). This visit is of special importance for us, for Angola, because during my short visit here I shall have the chance to meet Gen Ramalho Eanes, the president of the Portuguese Republic, who is also coming to Bissau. He expressed the desire for us to meet and exchange views so as to normalize our relations, the relations between Angola and Portugal, and also to establish the links of cooperation which are necessary to the development of solidarity between two peoples [words indistinct].

Of course, it is a fact that both peoples, the Portuguese and the Angolan peoples, have wished for a long time, for many months, for the meeting to be planned, (?but) certain circumstances, whether at head of state level or at the level of other [word indistinct] between Portugal and Angola, prevented its taking place. But now within a few hours we shall be able to fulfill this wish. [end recording]

No official program for the visit has been issued but talks with President Eanes, who is expected to arrive tomorrow morning, are expected to begin tomorrow afternoon.

Neto on Shaba Events

PA240319Y Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Angolan President Agostinho Neto, who is in Guinea-Bissau, stated that imperialist attempts to create an inter-African intervention force divide the continent and weaken the OAU. He added that his country had nothing to do with recent incidents in Zaire's Shaba Province and explained that the uprising against the regime of Mobutu Sese Seko is an internal affair of Zaire.

During his stay in Guinea-Bissau, Neto will meet with leaders of that country as well as with Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, with whom we will discuss the normalization of relations between Angola and Portugal.

Neto, Eanes Meeting

PA251229Y Paris AFP in English 0630 GMT 25 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Bissau, Jun 25 (AFP)--Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes and Angolan President Agostinho Neto had a brief historic meeting here last night at the start of talks aimed at normalising relations between their two countries.

After a rousing airport reception including a 21-gun salute, Mr. Eanes was welcomed by Luis Cabral, president of the Guinea-Bissau Council of State, and by Mr. Neto.

The three heads of state then had a private five-minute conversation in a small office in the presidential residence.

Negotiations were due to start later between teams of ten officials from each side's 40-strong delegations.

An agenda drawn up by Foreign Ministers Vitor Sa Machado, for Portugal, and Angola's Paolo Jorge reportedly envisages an exchange of information on each country's policy, an exchange of views on international politics and preliminary discussion on settling problems between Lisbon and Luanda.

President Eanes said on arrival that his meeting with Mr. Neto would "show the world the possibilities for dialogue that exist between two sovereign states."

He added that this "real drawing together" had been made possible by the good relations established with Guinea-Bissau after Portugal's April 1974 revolution.

Final Talks

LD260712Y Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Summary] President Ramalho Eanes is due in Lisbon this evening from Guinea-Bissau, at the end of 3 days of talks with President Agostinho Neto of the People's Republic of Angola.

Throughout this morning the two presidents held their third and final round of talks, which are not expected to end before this afternoon when a joint communique is to be issued. The two presidents are also expected to hold a press conference with Portuguese and other foreign journalists before returning home this evening.

Teams of negotiators, led by the foreign ministers of the two countries, have now put the finishing touches to a wide-ranging cooperation agreement between the two countries. The document now produced by the negotiators is said to be a much improved version of the draft agreement initialed last week in Luanda. A number of reservations by Angola in the previous agreement are now said to have been resolved after intense activity in Bissau on behalf of the delegations accompanying the presidents.

Although Angolan sources in Bissau believe that a cooperation agreement of this nature would only be signed after it is vetted by the Angolan Revolutionary Council and government, it is most likely that President Agostinho Neto will use the powers vested him and append his signature to it at the end of today's round of talks with President Ramalho Eanes.

Eanes, Neto Exchange Toasts

PA262252Y Paris AFP in French 1448 GMT 26 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Bissau, 26 Jun (AFP)--Coexistence and cooperation between peoples with different political systems were cited as the bases for relations between Portugal and Angola during the toasts made during a banquet given in Bissau in honor of Gen Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal, and Mr Agostinho Neto, president of the People's Republic of Angola, by Mr Luis Cabral, president of the Council of State of Guinea-Bissau.

General Eanes stated his desire to cooperate with Angola "despite the difference in political system," adding that the two countries were concerned about "upholding the principles of nonalinement" and the "lofty values of international solidarity."

The Portuguese chief of state stressed that the meeting in Bissau had a long-term impact, stating that Angola is destined "to play a role of primary importance in Africa during the next century." He noted that President Neto and he had not thought that their meeting would have immediate specific results. It was enough for them, General Eanes added, to discuss openly the positions of the two countries on the basis of cooperation and genuine fraternity between the two peoples."

General Eanes placed future relations between Portugal and Angola in a context of absolute reciprocity."

Voicing his confidence in good future relations between the two countries, General Eanes noted certain difficulties between them such as the issue of the Portuguese prisoners still detained in Angola.

Without mentioning the word prisoners, he referred to "the Portuguese who remain in Angola without proper consular or legal assistance and the solution of certain cases which originated before independence." The number of prisoners is normally estimated at about 15--10 of whom were arrested before the end of the colonial period. General Eanes said he is filled with hope that "patiently but with determination" the two countries will be able to "quickly eliminate" the "situations which disrupt their relationship" and (?be capable) of "undertaking a new stage of cooperation" begun in Bissau and based on their "human and cultural ties."

In turn, President Neto voiced the desire of his country to have good ties of cooperation with Portugal in a spirit of coexistence. He noted that he would honor the agreements concluded with Portugal.

Eanes, Neto Press Conference

LD270050Y Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Report on a joint press conference in Bissau on 26 June by Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes and Angolan President Agostinho Neto--answers of the two presidents recorded]

[Text] [Lisbon announcer] This afternoon Presidents Ramalho Eanes and Agostinho Neto held a news conference in Bissau. A question on the Portuguese detained in Angola since independence and now released elicited the following comment from Ramalho Eanes:

[Eanes--begin recording] His excellency the president of the People's Republic of Angola, Agostinho Neto, in a significant gesture of political goodwill, decided to order the release, prior to this meeting, of all Portuguese detained in Angola at the time of independence. It so happens that on comparing the names of the people in that situation we have come across a discrepancy: Angola has released 11 detainees which is, in effect, the number in the Portuguese delegation's list. However, there are seven names in our list not included in the Angolan delegation's list. This means, therefore, that there are seven people about whom it would be of interest to ascertain whether or not they are detained, for such is their situation according to our list.

Angola's gesture of releasing the detainees before this meeting is a clear sign that Angola is interested in resolving this matter once and for all and therefore that it will surely consider the names submitted by the Portuguese delegation and take the action it may deem appropriate regarding them. [end recording]

[Lisbon announcer] Questioned by a reporter about the activities in Portugal of organizations opposed to the Luanda government, General Eanes replied:

[Eanes--begin recording] I would start by saying that there is a code of ethics that regulates relations between independent and sovereign peoples who maintain good relations. This is a code which the Portuguese Government will strictly observe. I would, however, like to point out that this resolve to respect the ethical principles that regulate our relations may at times not receive adequate practical expression. This is because the Portuguese state, having gone through a period of serious unrest, is not yet equipped with the necessary instruments enabling it to be fully acquainted with the situation in the country. I would point out, for example, that at the moment our intelligence-gathering system is extremely deficient, and often it is from the newspapers that we hear of events that may appear to be in breach of the ethical norms I have just mentioned.

We have legislation which applies to the political activities of foreigners and also of Portuguese citizens against countries with which Portugal maintains relations. This legislation will be stringently enforced with the instruments available and will be more stringently--and certainly more efficiently--enforced as soon as the Portuguese state can avail itself of the indispensable machinery which at the moment is unfortunately lacking. [end recording]

[Lisbon announcer] A reporter questioned President Agostinho Neto about the viability of returnees and refugees going back to Angola. This was his reply:

[Neto--begin recording] With regard to the Portuguese who left Angola and their future should they wish to return, obviously this is a problem to be resolved by the two governments, and we shall find solutions within the framework of the agreement signed today. The question may also imply an answer about whether Angola would also accept people who, in the recent or distant past, acted openly or covertly against the people of Angola. I am referring, for example, to those who did not wish the independence of Angola, those who cooperated with the South Africans in the bid to establish a neocolonialist regime in Angola, those who, together with other foreigners, sought to sabotage our country's independence. Obviously, when one attains one's independence, when one is carrying out a revolution such as we are, one must defend one's independence, defend the revolution. We are not going to open our doors indiscriminately to people who have proved to be enemies, who have committed acts against the interests of our people. There will be the relevant committees and departments to select those who do not deserve to return to the hospitality of the Angolan people nor the enjoyment of the conditions offered by our country.

As for the Angolan refugees in Portugal, they are Angolans and there is no question of investigating their political conduct--or any other conduct. All Angolans without exception have the right to return to Angola regardless of their political background, regardless of professional qualifications and their past life. All Angolans can return to Angola and the important thing now is to contribute to the tasks of national reconstruction.

The mechanisms for the defense of the revolution will be there to forestall any activities against the sovereignty of our country, against the security of the state or any of our legal institutions. [end recording]

Communique On Talks

LD270058Y Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] After their meeting in Bissau on Monday, Presidents Eanes of Portugal and Neto of Angola reiterated their full confidence in the future strengthening of the friendship between the Portuguese and Angolan peoples. The final communique, read out by the president of the Council of State of Guinea-Bissau, Luis Cabral, says that the two presidents and their delegations undertook a broad assessment of the questions with a bearing on the development of bilateral relations, and had a frank exchange of views on the international situation, having agreed to promote a rapprochement between the two peoples on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for one another's independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality and noninterference in internal affairs.

The two sides also agreed to cooperate in the spheres of culture, science, technology and economics, to promote bilateral trade, to strengthen the ties between the Portuguese-speaking nations and strive for international detente as a means for drawing the world nations closer together.

NIGERIA CONDEMNS PAN-AFRICAN FORCE AT OAU MEETING

PA240124Y Paris AFP in English 0100 GMT 24 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Dar es Salaam, June 24 (AFP)--The pan-African force set up to defend Zaire's southern province of Shaba after its invasion in May by ex-Katangese rebels from Angola was "an attempt to recolonise the continent," according to a statement by the Nigerian delegation at the closing session of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Liberation Committee here last night. The statement condemned "the new role of the imperialists, their lackeys and mercenaries in Africa."

Without naming Western countries, the statement expressed hostility to "any intervention in Africa by certain powers on the pretext that other powers are in Africa."

It said Nigeria "learned with dismay" of the creation of the pan-African force, which was unacceptable because it had not been set up by the OAU.

Liberation Committee spokesman [name indistinct] of Uganda said the Nigerian statement had been welcomed by "a substantial number" of the 21 countries sitting on the committee. Members include three countries which contributed to the Shaba force, Morocco, Egypt and Senegal.

Another passage in the Nigerian statement appeared to refer, again without giving details, to the recent coup d'etat in the Comoros Islands, in which Marxist President Ali Soilih lost power, [word indistinct] his life. It said Nigeria viewed "with deep alarm" the fact that "a bunch of mercenaries have been able to overthrow the government of an independent African state."

The statement stressed that "Africa must remain determined to oppose any interference of any foreign powers if the actions of the foreign powers are inimical to the interests of Africa." "We appeal to all powers to leave the solution of African problems to the Africans themselves. This is the least that Africa can ask, [words indistinct] much Africa demands," the statement said. Mr. Oyaka said it could not be [words indistinct] that the Nigerian statement would receive unanimous approval, but he said there was unanimity on solutions concerning Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and Namibia (South-West Africa).

The Liberation Committee adopted an eight-point resolution strongly rejecting and condemning the internal settlement last March 3 between Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and three moderate nationalist leaders. The committee restated the OAU's exclusive support for the guerrilla nationalist front led by Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, which during the four-day meeting asked for an extra three million dollar fighting fund; on top of the two million dollars it receives every six months from the OAU. Mr. Oyaka would not say whether the Liberation Committee had agreed to this emergency request for money.

A resolution on Namibia stressed the "continuous intransigence and inflexibility" of South Africa and renewed OAU support for the South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO). Mr. Oyaka said the committee particularly supported SWAPO's claim that the deep-water port of Walvis Bay should be included in an independent Namibia.

A settlement proposal by the five Western members of the U.N. Security Council--Britain, Canada, France, the United States and West Germany--leaves the status of the port to be negotiated between Namibia and South Africa, which claims it as an enclave.

ETHIOPIA

MORE ON ERITREAN ADMINISTRATOR'S SPEECH AT SEMINAR

LD2321107 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Col Fikru Wolde Tensai, chief administrator of Eritrea region, has said that since the oppressed masses of the Eritrean administrative region have correctly realized the reactionary aims of the secessionists, the time for the secessionists to be crushed is not far off.

Col Fikru was addressing the historic seminar on the situation in the Eritrean administrative region and the measures that have been taken to solve the problems there. In his speech, the chief administrator said that the secessionists were now trying to erase the identity of the oppressed masses of the administrative region by distorting and warping history and by inflicting on them massacre, exile, hunger and destitution.

The various nationalities of the administrative region had rejected the secessionists and were fighting alongside the revolutionary army. Cooperating with the rest of the oppressed peoples of Ethiopia, who had brought the foreign invaders and internal counter-revolutionaries to their knees, and hitting the secessionists, they would bring forward the day of the secessionists' liquidation.

Col Fikru explained that even though the problem in the Eritrea administrative region was a long-standing one, it had not deteriorated under the feudal-bourgeoisie regime, but after the upsurge of the Ethiopian people's revolution the secessionists alined the oppressed masses of the region to their reactionary aims and [word indistinct] to bitter torment and misery.

PMAC OFFICIAL VOWS TO CRUSH ERITREAN SECESSIONISTS

LD2614367 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1611 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Speech by Capt Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress, secretary general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC], at Tatek military camp on 25 June on the occasion of the first anniversary of the formation of the people's militia--recorded]

[Excerpts] 1977 is when the reactionary secessionist groups, assisted by the Ethiopian Democratic Union and Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party and in cooperation with imperialism and reactionary Arab governments, gained control of most of the rural land and towns of the Eritrea administrative region. They put the city of Asmara in a critical situation in pursuit of the secession of the northern administrative region of Eritrea. The secessionists were brought under the influence of the Arab governments who were seeking to turn the Red Sea into an Arab lake.

The contributions made internationally by the socialist countries, which are supporters of the Ethiopian revolution, to fully equip the militia force will ever be remembered in the history of the Ethiopian revolution. [applause]

Since the broad masses know their revolution, their struggle and their final goal, they have once and for all taught a good lesson to the reactionary troops of Siad Barre who came from the east by also struggling against internal reactionaries. [applause] In the north, our army is at present liberating, and is struggling to liberate, the oppressed inhabitants of the Eritrean administrative region, who are under the control of reactionary secessionists. [applause]

We have no doubt that our revolutionary liberation army, which is now more politicized than ever before and is aware of what it is fighting for, will repeat the magnificent victories it won recently in the southeast and in the north. [applause]

At present, the liberation army in the Eritrea administrative region knows that it not only has to bring the secessionist forces to their knees, but also that it has to rehabilitate and organize the people who have already been liberated or are going to be liberated. For this reason, we have no doubt that our liberation army will emerge victorious.

Comrades: International imperialism and reactionary Arab governments, after the destruction of the invading force of the reactionary government of Somalia which they had deployed in eastern and southern Ethiopia, are giving large-scale material and military assistance to secessionist groups to implement their designs, and are making efforts to worsen the situation and prevent the people in the Eritrean administrative region from being liberated. They are intensifying the war in the east by arming the reactionary Government of Somalia. Imperialists, especially the American, British and West German governments, are providing the arms Siad Barre needs to enable him to invade Ethiopia for the second time. Accordingly, the Somali soldiers are now inflicting heavy damage on property and human lives.

In their arrogance they closed their ears when we tried to tell them of the dangerous repercussions their actions would have. Since they have persisted in these actions right up to the present, the Somali Government will be responsible for the legal step we are going to take to safeguard the unity of our country and our revolution. [applause]

I would like to inform the broad masses of Ethiopia at this opportune time that the Somali Government has not abandoned its usual expansionist aims.

Our revolutionary army will achieve in the north the victories it won in the east and south! Our liberation army will liberate the oppressed masses of the Eritrea administrative region by crushing secessionists forces! Our revolutionary army is part of the broad masses! The broad masses will stand as a rear guard for the revolutionary army! The union of Ethiopian Marxist-Leninist organizations will grow stronger! The union will be transformed into actual unity! Revolutionary motherland or death! We shall triumph!

SOMALIA

ETHIOPIAN JETS STRAFE VILLAGES 25 JUNE

LD261704Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Swahili 1530 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Reports released last night by the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] Ministry of Defense say that three Abyssinian MIG-21 and MIG-23 fighters strafed the village of 'Abd al Qadir, wounding 4 people and destroying 10 houses.

The report adds that at 1500 yesterday, two enemy aircraft strafed the village of Balli Ano, killing one person and injuring five and destroying seven houses.

All of the areas attacked by the enemy are in the northwestern part of the SDR.

ETHIOPIAN AIR ATTACK OF 22 JUNE 'CALCULATED PROVOCATION'

LD231738Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] A spokesman for the Ministry of Information and National Guidance yesterday announced that at 1000 that day six Ethiopian fighter planes launched a savage attack on the towns of Borama and Gebile, both in the northwest region of Somalia. The savage attack launched against Somalia's territory resulted in the deaths of 10 people and injuries to 43 others, as well as heavy damage to civilian houses.

As is well known, this attack is not the first launched by the Addis Ababa regime against Somalia. Ethiopian war planes have already bombed Hargeisa, Berbera, Tog Wajale and other localities. The question which now presents itself is: Why was the Addis Ababa regime forced to attack and provoke Somalia?

There are several major reasons: First, the Addis Ababa regime is under fire because of the continuous fighting waged by the Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] the Somali-Abo Liberation Front [SALF], the Eritrean freedom-fighters, [word indistinct] and the Afar Liberation Front [words indistinct]. The second reason is the internal problems caused by the struggle of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party, the (?EDU) and many others. When the Addis Ababa regime realized that these problems had reached a critical stage, and when it became quite clear that both its foreign and internal policies were facing great problems, it launched an attack on Somalia in an attempt to vent all its frustrations.

The persistent attacks by Ethiopia lead to two things: First, if they ever violate the territorial integrity of Somalia, the Somali Democratic Republic and the Somali people will take any measures deemed necessary to protect the sovereignty and dignity of the country. The colonialist regime of Addis Ababa intends to mislead world opinion by painting a false picture, to the effect that the war waged by the WSLF, SALF and Eritrean Liberation Fronts against it is a war between the Addis Ababa regime and Somalia.

Second, Ethiopia chose to invade Somalia at this particular moment because, as we know, the OAU is going to meet in Khartoum in July. At that meeting it will discuss the conflict in the Horn of Africa as an issue of major importance. The aim of the Addis Ababa regime, then, is to portray the conflict as one between Ethiopia and Somalia, which is, of course, not the case. The Addis Ababa regime is trying to cover up its colonialist attack.

The OAU is well informed about the fighting going on between the liberation fronts struggling for their self-determination and independence and the colonialist Addis Ababa regime. The Addis Ababa regime has rejected outright all proposals for a peaceful solution to the problems. It should be recalled that the Addis Ababa regime dodged a proposed meeting scheduled to take place in Lagos, where eight countries (?appointed to mediate on the issue) were to discuss the problem. Attempts to set another date and venue for a similar meeting have failed.

Ethiopia is opposed to all attempts to find a peaceful solution to the problem because it follows the same policies with which Haile Selassie used to mislead the world. This is a common practice of all colonialists. Rhodesia furnishes us with a good example. Rhodesia invaded Mozambique when it could not tolerate the struggle of the Zimbabwe freedom-fighters. It is a notorious practice of all colonialists to invade their neighbors.

Somalia views the attack by the Addis Ababa regime as a calculated provocation against it. The world is well aware of the ugly and sinister designs of the Addis Ababa regime. Let it be crystal clear to the colonialist regime of Addis Ababa that Somalia will never stop the help it is extending to the liberation movements. Let the Addis Ababa regime note, too, that the people it is colonizing, including the western Somalis, the Abos and Eritreans and others struggling for their self-determination and for their inalienable rights, will never stop the struggle until they achieve complete freedom. (?As far as the Somali Democratic Republic is concerned) if is attacked [words indistinct] it will take all possible measures to defend its sovereignty.

FOREIGN JOURNALISTS VISIT CITY BOMBED ON 20 JUNE

LD241404Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Journalists representing international newspapers and radio stations who yesterday visited the towns bombed by Abyssinian warplanes on 20 June today returned to Mogadiscio. The journalists, accompanied by the director of SONNA, Challe Said Mahmud Haji, visited the town of Borama, which was among the places that were savagely strafed by the Abyssinian aircraft, and saw for themselves the people injured during the savage air raids who are now in Boramo hospital, the dead bodies of a 14 year-old girl and a boy who were among the people who died yesterday from injuries sustained during the raid. The journalists also saw the buildings destroyed by the air raid and visited the cemetery where the people who died in the raid, including women, children and old people, were buried. The journalists were stunned by the savage manner in which the warplanes of the Abyssinian colonialists killed civilians and destroyed their (?home).

Boramo was one of the places which suffered extensive damage during the air raid on 20 June. Over 40 people were injured there. Some of them were burned, some suffered broken bones and some were hit by bullets in vital parts of the body.

The party secretary in Boramo and the administrator of the hospital who briefed the journalists reported that the Abyssinians (?attempted to) mount an all-out invasion against the Somali Democratic Republic, [word indistinct] of the forces of the unholy alliance which are helping the Abyssinians in their colonialism. They added that the invasion was complete proof of the provocations mounted by the allied forces against the Somali Democratic Republic.

(?The journalists) said that Boramo is a town where civilians live and which has nothing to do with and is remote from the armed forces. The (?Abyssinian) attack was one which reflected the inhuman and savage manner in which the Abyssinians massacre innocent civilians without discriminating between women, children and the elderly. The people who died in the air raid carried out by the Abyssinian colonialists on 20 June in areas in the northwest region so far number 12--four children, three women and five men.

TANZANIA

KENYA BORDER WILL BE REOPENED ON FULFILLMENT OF 9 CONDITIONS

LD231340Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1600 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--Tanzania will reopen her border with Kenya after the fulfillment of the nine conditions agreed upon by the two countries at a meeting in Mombasa last December. The minister for foreign affairs, Ndugu Mkapa, who replied to a question by Ndugu (Yemba), told the National Assembly that reopening of the border between the two countries was the condition number nine in the Mombasa agreement.

He said the two countries have so far fulfilled the first two conditions--namely the release of three ships held at Kisumu port and the release by Tanzania of Kenyan property held following the border closure. Ndugu Mkapa said the other points concerned joint meetings to work out new trade and air transportation arrangements between the two countries.

UGANDA

TWO PRC EXPERTS DIE IN COLLISION, AMIN SENDS CONDOLENCES

LD261510Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Life-President Idi Amin has sent a message of condolence to the chairman of the PRC, Hua Kuo-feng, on the death of two Chinese experts in Uganda:

Your excellency, I have received the very sad news about the most tragic and untimely death of the two Chinese experts, Mr (Chang Chin-fin) and Mr (Shing Ching-fin), which occurred on 25 June 1978 as a result of a collision of their car with a train.

On my own behalf and that of my family, the government and the entire people of Uganda, I wish to extend to you, your excellency, and through you to the families, the government, relatives and friends, our heartfelt condolences and sympathy.

These experts were in Uganda to implement the technical assistance from the Republic of China to Uganda as agreed by our governments. Uganda has lost the services of these devoted experts. We pray for their sould to rest in peace and also pray for the speedy recovery of the other expert, Mr (Kau Ching-lai), who was involved in the same accident and he is now admitted at Mulago hospital.

A copy of the message went to his excellency Tai Li, ambassador of the Peoples Republic of China to Uganda.

MILITARY SPOKESMAN WARNS NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

LD231344Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] A military spokesman has warned that Uganda will not hesitate to close her border with any neighboring country which has more confidence in mercenaries than in its army and is moving mercenaries near our border. He stressed that any neighboring country which does this will suffer the consequences. He said Uganda considers African forces more important and reliable than mercenaries. The spokesman emphasized that Uganda has confidence in Africa, adding that Africa today is capable of defending herself.

ZAIRE

MOBUTU CRITICIZES STATEMENTS BY UK'S OWEN

LD262245Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 1745 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] AZAP, M/S Kamanyola--Three main themes dominated the talks which President Mobutu Sese Seko had with the delegate general of AZAP, citizen Elese Ma Ekonzo, on board M/S Kamanyola this afternoon. These dealt with energetic replies to statements made very recently by Mr David Owen and Karl Van Miert, respectively UK foreign secretary and co-president of the Belgian Socialist Party, concerning the prevailing situation in the Republic of Zaire as a result of the invasion of the mining town of Kolwezi by invaders who came from Angola via Zambia, as well as the Zairian position with regard to the various words uttered in Dar es Salaam at the meeting of the OAU Liberation Committee, whose proceedings closed yesterday.

The president of the republic, who boarded the M/S Kamanyola last Saturday after attending the popular rally held that same day at Kinkole by about 50,000 people, stopped yesterday, Sunday, at Bolobo, where, in spite of student and religious demonstrations which suddenly came to a halt at the announcement of the arrival of the presidential yacht, a monstrous mobilization was spontaneously organized, itself bearing witness to the profound affection and the astonishing credibility which the head of state enjoys among the masses. It is therefore on board the M/S Kamanyola that General Mobutu Sese Seko learned of the tendentious statements of David Owen and Karl Van Miert, mentioned above.

1. David Owen: On the subject of the interview granted by the foreign secretary to the weekly LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR, whose hostile orientation regarding Zaire is well known, President Mobutu Sese Seko considered that "Mr David Owen missed a good chance to be quiet." He added, whether we are dealing with the rights of man, the practice of democracy or the good running of the affairs of state, we have no lesson to learn from the British statesman.

Justifying his words, General Mobutu said that "it was not on behalf of human rights that Great Britain used bloody repression against the 'Mau-Mau' uprising of the fifties in Kenya." It is not on behalf of human rights either, he added, "that the same repression is going on in Northern Ireland," where a whole people, which is said to be searching for more dignity and justice, is savagely persecuted by blows from rifles and bayonets.

As far as democracy is concerned, the practice of which David Owen "deplored" in the Republic of Zaire, probably in comparison to certain well-known countries led by his friends who are members of the Commonwealth, President Mobutu Sese Seko recalled that it is only beneath the Zairian sky, among this multitude of African national parties, since 1 July 1977, that the National Party no longer intervenes in favor of anyone among its militants, who should from now on turn to the direct universal surfrage of the people to canvass for the post of member of the Political Bureau, in free and democratic elections, down to the municipality level. As far as the "good running" of state affairs is concerned, which Mr Owen prayed for, condemning the action undertaken in the opposite sense by the Zairian leaders, President Mobutu Sese Seko stressed with irony that the value reached by the pound sterling during World War II is not the same as today.

He made it clear in this connection that before the Republic of Zaire did so, "it was Great Britain which appealed to the IMF and to the United States, which had granted it several billion dollars to support its economic and social recovery." "The presence even today of certain IMF employees within the main British financial institution, does this mean guardianship of Great britain or a sign of bad management?" asked General Mobutu Sese Seko, who added that the foreign secretary's words "are hardly serious and unworthy of a statesman."

Concerning another passage from the interview given to LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR where Mr David Owen said that "Mobutu did not know how to take lessons from the first attack on Shaba," the Zairian head of state noted with surprise that the British secretary of state, at the same time as recognizing the act of aggression carried out by the outlaws, did not condemn those who facilitated rebel access to Zairian territory. If, he said, the invaders took the road through Zambia which Zaire was not worried about for reasons of friendship and fraternity, today betrayed, it meant that they knew that all measures had been taken at the Angolan-Zairian frontier which they feared. This means, General Mobutu exclaimed, that we have really taken lessons from the "80-day war."

"That Zambia has betrayed Zaire, Mr David Owen does not care. On the contrary," the Zairian leader went on, "he wanted to make us accept an affront, by encouraging his friend Kaunda to play the umpire, between the aggressor and the aggressed."

But if we were to speak correctly, General Mobutu went on, "we would risk saying that in fact there were two aggressors, one of which made use of the territory of an accomplice."

2. Karl Van Miert: Asked about the latest statements by the copresident of the Belgian Socialist Party [PSB] concerning conditions which the Belgian Government should lay down before giving assistance to (?Zaire), General Mobutu Sese Seko said that "Karl Van Miert is for him a celebrated nonentity." He added that he has already had dealings with Flemish socialists worthy of that name, whom he regards as real statesmen who inspire confidence. In this connection he cited Louis Major, trade unionist and former minister, Joose Van Eynde, former Flemish copresident of the PSB, and the present minister for economic affairs, M Willy Claes, also a former copresident of the PSB, the Flemish one.

Returning to the "Karl Van Miert" case, President Mobutu stressed that many of his Belgian friends have advised him not to take him seriously, for, according to those who know him in his milieu, "we are dealing with a rather scatter-brained type."

Continuing on the subject of this character, General Mobutu Sese Seko went on to say that if Karl Van Miert had bothered to consult history, he would not have ignored the fact that "the aid which Belgium can bring to its former colony today should come from legitimate compensation, because from 1885 to the present, when exploitation goes on under various forms, the Kingdom of Belgium has never honored Zaire's heavy bill, which helped it to emerge from the war without a franc of debt, when one knows that together with the pound sterling and the dollar, the Congolese franc was like one of the three most solid currencies in the world."

It is fortunate, General Mobutu concluded, that not everyone in Belgium is or is called Karl Van Miert. The cutting reply by the big party in the Kingdom of Belgium, the Social Christian Party, to his lucubrations, sufficiently proves that the great Zaire has sure friends in Belgium in any case and can find understanding for its problems."

3. The OAU Liberation Committee: Questioned about the recent Dar es Salaam meeting of the OAU Liberation Committee, the president of the republic regretted that instead of examining the most burning contemporary problems for which this committee was convened, that is Zimbabwe and Namibia, certain countries taking part, known for their hostility to France in connection with the former Western Sahara, wished to drag behind them the Liberation Committee first and the OAU afterward to make the continent turn away from its real problems and drag its sons into vengeance against France and Spain. This game being exposed, he said, Zaire and quite a few brohter-countries which are soon going to meet in Khartoum should be vigilant so as not to swallow the bait."

"For nearly 13 years I have been looking after the destiny of Zaire," General Mobutu also said, "and this is the first time that the affairs of Reunion and the Canary Islands have been invented out of thin air with the sole aim of harming France and Spain for motives that everyone knows. That is not worthy of Africa," he said.

Asked what he thought of the position adopted by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere and that of the Nigerian delegation at the Liberation Committee conference in Dar es Salaam, President Mobutu Sese Seko attributed the statements by the Nigerian delegation, "composed of diplomats having the level on employees," to "a simple question of environment and of landscape." Since the attack of Kolwezi, he added, political and official Nigeria has not yet reacted, either at the level of its president or at that of its foreign minister.

On the subject of the environment and the landscape, the head of state referred to the welcome given recently in Dar es Salaam to Guiringaud, the French foreign affairs minister, which contributed, he said, to preparing the ground and to compelling African countries of the Liberation Committee to make statements following the trend of Tanzania's views. This Tanzanian machination, General Mobutu added, cannot astonish or surprise anyone, because it is not the Shaba affair which divides Africa. "Everyone knows that it has become a habit, when an important problem comes up in Africa, for certain colleague heads of state, who ideologically have their heart on the left, to automatically put themselves on the side of the USSR and Cuba, when, with the right hand, they are not embarrassed at receiving aid from the West." General Mobutu, who thinks that these latter will themselves draw the necessary conclusions, launched an appeal to independent Africa to bring this equivocal situation out into the open during the forthcoming Khartoum summit. It is in fact unthinkable, he concluded, to raise an eternal hue and cry at the Westerners and to humor the USSR and Cuba for a simple question of ideological commerce.

The president founder of the Popular Revolutionary Movement, president of the republic, citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, returned to the capital at the end of the afternoon.

COMMAND DENIES EXECUTIONS, REFUGEES FLEEING

LD261538Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 1025 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Azap, Kolwezi--The Operational Command in Kolwezi reacted vehemently last weekend to the tendentious news put out by foreign radio stations (BBC), according to which a thousand Zairian refugees in Zambia have fled from what they called "executions" by the Zairian armed forces (FAZ) in southwest Shaba. Repudiating these allegations, the Operational Command makes it clear that these so-called refugees are in fact citizens forcibly carried off by the armed rebels, who prevent them from returning to the national territory.

The Operational Command, which has proof of the existence of rebel training camps at Kakoma, Kanyama, Mutanda, Mwenilunga and Solwezi in Zambia, notes in this connection that the FAZ have set up a committee for the welcome and resettling of refugees on the Zaire-Zambia frontier. It is noted in this connection that a massive and hurried return of people to Mutshatsha has been in progress since the recapture of this town by the FAZ.

According to the testimony of recent escapees from the rebel bases, Zairian hostages are being forced at gunpoint to work in the fields and elsewhere. A group of starving rebels who recently tried to raid the Musokatanda farm to make off with cows was decimated by the 14th Brigade of the Kamanyola Division. The cattle were recaptured and returned to their owner.

It will be recalled that several weapons and other military material of Soviet origin have been captured from the enemy and shown to the press recently.

AMNESTY PROPOSAL APPROVED BY PARLIAMENT

PA270412Y Paris AFP in English 0405 GMT 27 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Kinshasa, June 26 (AFP)--A general amnesty for Zairese refugees abroad proposed by President Mobutu Sese Seko was unanimously approved by parliament today.

Radio Voice of Zaire reported that an amendment to extend the amnesty to political prisoners in Zaire accused of "attacking the security of the state" was referred to President Mobutu, who is expected to sign and promulgate the bill in the next few days.

The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations high commissioner for refugees will then be contacted to supervise the return of those who wish to take advantage of the amnesty before Dec. 31 this year.

There are political refugees in France and Belgium and several neighbouring African countries: Angola, Burundi, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

Opposition movements in Paris and Brussels have already said in communiques that they do not intend to take advantage of the amnesty.

FLNC Reaction

LD261816Y Brussels in French to Africa and Southern Europe 1430 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The Congolese National Liberation Front, the FLNC, has reacted sharply in a communique to the statement of President Mobutu on the general amnesty. This does not mean that President Mobutu is going to make a democratic and prosperous Congo, the FLNC communique states. The political and economic ineptitude of the regime has been proven during its 12 years in power. The immediate resignation of the regime remains the only solution for the Congolese masses.

BURUNDI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE

LD261118Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 1530 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Kinshasa, AZAP--Burundi Foreign Minister Albert Muganga arrived in Kinshasa today with a personal message from President Bagaza for President Mobutu. The contents of the message were not disclosed.

GHANA

GHANA TO ADOPT FLEXIBLE EXCHANGE RATE AGAINST DOLLAR

LD261722Y Accra GNA in English 1625 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Accra, June 26, GNA--The Ghanaian Government has decided that the country's currency, the cedi, should no longer be pegged to the U.S. dollar.

In a statement here at the weekend the government said with effect from June 20, 1978, the initial cedi-dollar rate was fixed at one cedi 30 pesewas to the U.S. dollar.

It explained the government has decided to adopt a flexible exchange rate system in which the exchange rate for the cedi against the dollar, the intervention currency, would be changed periodically to reflect the underlying economic, financial and balance of payment situation.

The statement added that the government's decision had been conveyed to the International Monetary Fund.

The cedi had been pegged to the dollar at the rate of one cedi 15 pesewas since January, 1972.

NIGERIA

OBASANJO RECEIVES FRG'S SCHMIDT FOR FIRST TALKS

LD262255Y Lagos International Service in English 2100 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] The visiting West German chancellor, Mr Helmut Schmidt, this evening held his first round of talks with the head of state, Lt Gen Olusegun Obasanjo. The talks, which took place at Dodan Barracks, were on international political issues. With General Obasanjo at the discussions were the chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Brig Shebu Yar'adua, and the federal commissioner for industry, Dr Roland Adeleye. The federal commissioner for economic development, Dr Ononiyi Adewoye, and the secretary to the federal military government, Mr Liman Ciroma, were also present.

The West German leader arrived in Lagos this evening on a 3-day visit to Nigeria, which is also his first to Africa.

Later this evening Mr Schmidt gave a reception for members of the diplomatic corps.

Tomorrow the West German chancellor will hold further talks on bilateral relations with General Obasanjo. Mr Schmidt is also scheduled to deliver a keynote address at the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs in Lagos.

He will leave Nigeria on Wednesday.

Earlier today at Dodan Barracks the head of state had observed that the economic problems of Africa could be solved by a policy of (?even) development by countries in the continent. He made the observation while receiving a three-man delegation from Togo. The delegation, which was led by the Togolese External Affairs Minister Mr Edem Kodjo, delivered a special message from President Eyadema. General Obasanjo also exchanged views with the delegation on bilateral cooperation.

The delegation has since returned home.

FRG Policy Outlined

LD270610Y Hamburg DPA in German 2230 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Lagos--At his first meeting in Lagos tonight with his Nigerian host Olusegun Obasanjo, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt rejected charges made in the Nigerian press about German cooperation with South Africa in the nuclear and military spheres.

Schmidt pointed out that the foreign trade law and the law on the control of weapons of war prevented the export of German arms to areas of tension. The Federal Government accepted the fact that this attitude also offended friends. It was learned from delegation circles that Schmidt mentioned in this connection Somalia's wish for German arms, which had been rejected.

Obasanjo explained to his guest Nigeria's endeavors to return to parliamentary democracy and to overcome tribalism. Schmidt explained how much the Federal Republic was dependent on supplies of raw materials and on exports, and that for this very reason it had the maximum interest in measures securing peace.

The chancellor discussed four African problems in detail in Lagos. In the conflict in the Horn of Africa, the Federal Government has insisted on the withdrawal of Somali troops from the Ogaden because the inherited frontiers must be respected. In Rhodesia it considered the "internal settlement" by Ian Smith as unsatisfactory and supported the Anglo-American plan. In Namibia, the Federal Government together with its partners in the "contact group" are working for the country's peaceful transition to independence. Western intervention in the Shaba conflict had been determined solely by humanitarian questions and had nothing to do with any consideration for President Mobutu.

Talks Continue

LD271108Y Hamburg DPA in German 1022 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] Lagos--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt held a meeting in Lagos today with the Nigerian head of state, Lt Gen Olusegun Obasanjo. The talks dealt with the crisis in southern Africa, the North-South dialog on economic issues and trade relations between the two countries.

The chancellor began his day's program by laying a wreath at the memorial near the Nigerian parliament building. He later visited the Tin Can Island harbour, which was built with German help, and the "Volkswagen" plant in Nigeria.

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